

{ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, }  
{ INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. }

NO. 21.

But I am charged to be a Free-soiler, be-  
cause, in the election for Speaker, I cast

vote for Mr. Fuller. "Sir, I shall endeavor in no defence of that gentleman; he needs none. There are none here from the South to dissent from a word he said in defining his opinions. He assumed a broad national position, conservative of what he regarded as Southern rights. He denied the power of Congress, and of the territorial government, to legislate on the subject of anti-slavery therein, except to protect persons in their property; and then, amid the tide of anti-slavery sentiment in his own State, that set against him, he went before his constituents and maintained the same views with a manliness and boldness that might challenge the admiration, if it did not melt with the gratitude of the South. But

vie with the chivalry of the South. But, sir, letters have been written from here to different parts of the country, in which we

different parts of the country, in which quotations are made from some old letters and speeches of Mr. Fuller, to prove that he is "Wilmot provise man up to the hub."—He took in his vindication on this floor, several weeks ago, he denounced the letters from which the extracts were made as base forgeries. Yet those gentlemen have neither the ability to refute what Mr. Fuller has said with reference to the fraudulent

letters thus quoted against him, nor the magnanimity to take back publicly what they

But, sir, how can the Anti-Benton Democrats object to my vote for Fuller, when his position is identical with the 4th resolution, on the subject of slavery, passed by the Missouri legislature of 1849, and which is yet the basis of their creed. But I am not alone Soiler, they say, because I did not support the gentleman from Illinois. (Mr. Richardson,) when he was nominated. Now, sir, I wish to show what was the position of the gentleman from Illinois.

wish to show that he was the "Willmot promise man up to the hulk" and not Mr. Felt.

1850, he used this language:

"The Missouri compromise also abolished slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. That

"Territory free north of that latitude, but  
"because the Laws of Louisiana, when

"The people of the non-slaveholding States believe that the territory we acquire is

"brought with it the laws not inconsistent

with our constitution, and that those laws excluded slavery. If there is any representative from the non-slaveholding States that denies either of these propositions, ask him to rise in his place and say so. There are none who can or dare deny it.

"This is a universal sentiment at the North, and I might refer to all the speeches that have been made at this session of Congress and the last to show that every one from the non-slaveholding States, Free Soilers and all, hold that the territories are now free. If this is true, what more can you do? They are free now and will

"of nations, they are free by the laws of nature, they will remain free from conquest."

"I do not, and cannot believe, that our Constitution carries and protects slavery except in States, nor do I believe that its framers intended that it should extend this institution. I believe it was formed for far higher and nobler purposes."

The gentleman from Illinois assumed the position that the laws of Mexico being An

ti-Slavery and not inconsistent with the Constitution, would, if not repealed, exclud

He then used this remarkable language:

"There is one thing that I wish, in this connection, Mr. Chairman, to say to the gentlemen from the South, and the Northern Whigs: If the bill for territorial governments, silent upon the subject of slavery, shall be defeated, then I am for bill with the Wilmot Proviso, in order to give governments to the people in the territories from and make the territories free."

"assured that they will feel constrained to

“Taylor shall approve the proviso, then I will have passed; and it is for them to decide and determine what shall or shall not be done there. I believe Congress has full power to pass such laws as they may think proper for the government of the territories. Then the question is, consequently, no constitutional difficulties in my road.”

by permitting the anti-slave laws of the  
country to remain unrepealed; or, if that

should not be allowed, he would vote to exclude it, in express terms, by the passage of the Wilmot proviso. But slavery must be excluded; if not in one way, then by another.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman